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THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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The Fifth Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held at Princeton University, on April 21-22. The meeting was well attended, and much interest was displayed in the papers; there was more discussion than at any previous meeting of the Association, indeed than at any other classical meeting I have attended in years.

Socially the occasion was most enjoyable. The dinner on Friday evening, a new feature of the annual meeting, introduced into the programme by the Classical Department at Princeton, was most successful. About 120 persons were present. Of these a third came from Princeton itself, the rest from outside. Dr. William Gallagher, President of The Classical Association of New England, Professor John C. Rolfe, Professor Edward Delavan Perry, and Dean West made pleasant and witty addresses. On Saturday a luncheon was given to the members and visitors by Princeton University. Thanks to the care with which the arrangements had been made and the personal attention which the members of the Classical Department of Princeton gave to the carrying out of those arrangements, the luncheon was distinctly successful in every way. No one has yet anywhere completely solved the problem of introducing to one another all the members of a large company who at the time of their coming together are largely strangers to one another, but it was made clear at Princeton that much can be done toward the solution of the problem.

The more formal and scientific part of the programme began on Friday afternoon, quite promptly, with an address of welcome by Professor F. F. Abbott, who pointed out that it was peculiarly appropriate that the Classical Association should meet at Princeton University, since at Princeton the position of the Classics has always been most vigorously maintained. He noted also that April 21, the day on which he was speaking, was the traditional day of the founding of Rome, a day marked by the ceremonies of the Palilia, ceremonies still in a way perpetuated in Rome. To this address of welcome, Mr. J. B. Hench, President of the Association, responded briefly.

The reading of papers then began. In a discussion entitled Greek Medicine and the Cure-Inscriptions from Epidaurus, Professor G. M. Whicher argued that the inscriptions at Epidaurus show clearly that Greek physicians could not have derived any real

instruction from the anathemata and ex-voto inscriptions at such a place as Epidaurus; there is no trace in the inscriptions of careful observation or record-keeping in connection with cases; indeed, but seldom is any reference made to a sober or sensible *modus curandi*. Remarks were made on the paper by Professors Lodge and Westcott and by Mr. Hench.

Professor Hamilton Ford Allen read a paper on Preparatory Classics, setting forth some of the obstacles to the effective teaching of preparatory Classics, and proposing a rather different combination of materials to be read by preparatory students. Professor Allen believes in the use of the Reader containing extracts from a wide variety of sources, in the early part of the preparatory course, and selection from a wider range also in the later years. In Greek he would substitute something else for the *Anabasis*, and would eliminate Homer; if the preparatory course is to go outside the Attic dialect at all, he would have the pupil read Herodotus rather than Homer. This paper called forth considerable discussion, mostly adverse, at least to the suggestion of changes in the reading of the preparatory course; remarks were made by Miss Olive Barrick, Professor John Greene, Professor Whicher, Professor Knapp, Miss T. E. Wye, Professor E. Y. Robbins, and Mr. B. W. Mitchell. It may be remarked here that if, as is expected, Professor Allen's paper appears in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* next year the comments made upon it at the meeting will be printed also. The same procedure will be followed in the case of other papers. In this way members unable to attend the annual meeting will derive some measure of profit from the discussions there.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read. The report stated that the accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer had been presented to the Committee in great detail, and that Mr. B. W. Mitchell and Mr. W. F. Little, Vice Presidents for Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, had been appointed a Committee to audit the accounts. The Committee also recommended that the appropriation for regular clerical assistance for the coming year, in connection with the Work of The Association and *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*, should be \$300. This recommendation the Association approved. The Committee finally recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved that The Classical Association of the Atlantic States express its sympathy with the idea underlying the resolutions transmitted by The Classical Association of New England looking to a closer federation of the Classical Associations of the Middle West and South, the Atlantic States, and New England; and

Resolved that in view of the action taken by The Classical Association of the Middle West and South on these resolutions (in postponing consideration thereof), they be now referred back to the Executive Committee for further consideration and report next year.

The resolutions were formally adopted.

The Auditing Committee then reported that it had carefully examined the report of the Secretary-Treasurer and the Business Manager of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY and had found the accounts accurate in all respects.

A brief summary of the reports of the Secretary-Treasurer and the Business Manager of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY is as follows:

Balance on hand, in treasury of The Classical Association, April 16, 1910, \$456.65; collected during the year, for back dues, \$30.20, for current dues, \$718.05, advance dues (May 1, 1911—April 30, 1912), \$182, for interest, etc., \$7.81, a total of \$938.06, making the whole sum in the funds \$1394.71. The expenditures (for printing, supplies, rebates, travelling expenses of delegates to meetings of other Classical Associations and of members of the Commission on College Entrance Requirements in Latin, postage, clerical assistance, etc.) were \$1033.33. The balance on hand April 15, 1911, was \$361.38. The decrease in the balance as compared with that of last year is due almost wholly to the fact that this year but 91 members had paid dues in advance, whereas last year 170 had done so.

Balance in treasury of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY on April 16, 1910, was \$253.99. Receipts during the year from all sources (too numerous to mention in detail) were \$1308.36. Total in funds \$1562.35. The expenditures on all accounts were \$1175.13. Balance in hand April 15, 1911, \$387.22. A careful exhibit of outstanding and prospective bills as well as of the actual balance and prospective income showed that, when the business of Volume 4 is closed on May 30, there will be a balance in the treasury.

The membership on April 22, 1910, was 528, on April 15, 1911, 536. The separate subscribers on April 22, 1910, numbered 312, on April 15, 1911, 398. The total of members and subscribers on April 22, 1910, was 840, on April 15, 1911, 933.

The Secretary reported also that the sum of \$218.88 had been sent during the year to The University of Chicago Press, to pay for subscriptions to The Classical Journal and Classical Philology, made by members of the Association through the Secretary.

On Friday evening, after the dinner, the greetings of The Classical Association of the Middle West and South and those of The Classical Association of New England were brought by Professors Frank Justus Miller and George L. Hendrickson. There was then an illustrated talk on The Roman Wall in Britain, by Professor John H. Westcott.

On Saturday Professor Charles E. Bennett read a very interesting paper on the authorship of the

Forcellini Latin Lexicon. He held that the part played by Facciolati in the preparation of this work was negligible, and that, both in conception and in execution, the book was Forcellini's and his alone.

Professor Hendrickson, in a paper entitled A Witticism of Asinius Pollio, which is to appear in full in The Classical Journal, held that, when Asinius Pollio charged Livy with that mysterious something called Patavinitas, he spoke in ironical compliment, as if he would describe Livy as *disertus quidem—sed lingua sua (non Romana)*.

Miss Anna Pearl MacVay read a paper on Decimus Magnus Ausonius; her descriptions of Ausonius's writings were embellished with some excellent metrical renderings of passages from Ausonius's works, made by herself.

The Round Table, a new departure, proved most successful. Professor N. G. McCrea, of Columbia University, began by stating that recently when the Latin Examiners submitted to the Schoolmen who constituted a Board of Review of the Latin examinations the paper in Advanced Latin Composition proposed for the C. E. E. B. examinations in June next, the schoolmen, without examining the proposed paper in Latin Prose Composition, declared it too hard; they explained their attitude by saying that they hope to see Advanced Latin Composition, so called, eliminated from the list of entrance subjects. The subject was vigorously discussed, by Miss MacVay, Mr. Dakin, of the Haverford School, Mr. Mitchell, Professor W. A. Eckels, Professor Knapp, and Professor Lodge. Special emphasis was laid on the importance of great care in the setting of prose examinations; exception was taken to setting an English passage based specifically on some passage in Cicero which the candidate might or might not remember. There was no hint during the discussion that those present wished to see the Examination in Advanced Latin Prose abolished.

There was a brief discussion on the subject of Uniform Grammatical Terminology, a theme now much in evidence (see THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 4. 191). No action on the subject was taken by the Association. In the discussion Miss MacVay, Dr. Sturtevant, Professor Knapp, Mr. Hench, and Mr. Dakin took part.

One or two minor questions received some consideration, and the Round Table, after an hour of steady discussion, was brought to a close.

In the afternoon there were papers by Professor Miller, Professor D. M. Robinson, and Dr. E. H. Sturtevant. Professor Miller, discussing The Lyric Mood, held that, though at first lyric form was in each case, in divers languages, the outgrowth of lyric mood, when the Romans adopted the Greek lyric forms, they used them with little or no regard to their original emotional or modal value.

Professor Robinson read a most interesting paper

on The Life of the ancient Greeks, describing various starting-points (birth, going to school, entering on a trade or occupation, matrimony, etc.: seven stages in all) in the career of a typical Greek. Some points in the paper were new; the other materials employed were grouped most effectively.

Dr. Sturtevant discussed Horace Odes 1.16, holding that the mater of the Ode is Canidia, and that the filia, her daughter, is identical with Tyndaris of Odes 1.17.

The Association adopted resolutions expressive of its appreciation of the hospitality shown to it by Princeton University, the Classical Department of the University, and by the Local Committee. The Association also directed the Secretary to convey its thanks to the Classical Associations of the Middle West and New England for sending delegates, and to the delegates for their presence, and expressed the hope that the custom of interchanging delegates would continue.

The officers elected for the new year are as follows: President, Professor John C. Rolfe, University of Pennsylvania; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Charles Knapp, Columbia University; Vice Presidents, for New York, Professor P. O. Place, Syracuse University, and Professor G. D. Kellogg, of Union College; for New Jersey, Mr. W. F. Little, Battle High School, Elizabeth; for Pennsylvania, Mr. B. W. Mitchell, Central High School, Philadelphia, and Professor H. F. Allen, Washington and Jefferson College; for Maryland, Miss Mary E. Harwood, Girls Latin School, Baltimore; for Delaware, Mr. Floyd P. Johnson, Friends School, Wilmington; for the District of Columbia, Miss A. S. Rainey, Central High School, Washington, D. C.—The editors of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY were reappointed by the Executive Committee; Professor Knapp was reappointed as Business Manager of the paper.

The meeting at Princeton, it may be said in conclusion, takes rank as one of the best meetings of the Association.

C. K.

WHY STUDY GREEK?

Reasons for the study of subjects which are technically allied to professional or specialized pursuits of life lie open before the most superficial observer. The boy who intends to become a civil engineer perceives that he must study mathematics. The embryo physician readily sees his need of knowledge of chemistry and biology. The future lawyer can realize without argument that he must study statutes. Any one of these young men is likely to see that he requires some study of English. He may appreciate

that knowledge of history or of German and French will be of practical use to him. He may even yield reluctantly to the plea that Latin has some more or less vital connection with his particular profession. Unfortunately the claims of Greek for the most part do not lie so near the surface and are more easily overlooked. The purpose of this paper is briefly to present these claims. Neither the claims nor the presentation is new. Originality in this line would be difficult, but a brief statement may prove of some interest and value. . . .

In general the same arguments hold for the study of both Latin and Greek—disregarding for the present the fact that Greek is still a living tongue, spoken daily in a form close to that of ancient times by some fifteen or twenty millions of men over most of the civilized world. . . . Together they must ultimately stand or fall. Were it not for the accidental and trivial circumstance that Greek is written in a partially different alphabet from our own, this fact would be more generally recognized and their study would be nearer on a parity than they happen to be today. But this does not mean that the two are duplicates, the one of the other. The ancient Greek was speculative and imaginative. He developed philosophies, literature, and artistic forms. He made constitutions and planned ideal states but not law. The Roman was practical, matter-of-fact, and imitative. He adapted with consummate skill to his own use other men's creations. He developed law and legal codes but not political theory. The two nations complement and supplement rather than duplicate each other. In this field the "full man", as Bacon calls him, is made by study of the two civilizations. . . .

The "practical" is the standard to which all branches of learning must square. If a subject be not practical, we have no time for it. The world demands, and has a right to demand, of us efficiency. If a boy is to study Latin or Greek, or, for that matter, German or physics or history or sociology, solely that he may be able to teach it later on to other wretched beings who are aiming at the same end, let us release him at once. . . . The teaching argument is a "vicious circle", unworthy of consideration, though one sometimes hears it used. No, by "practical" (a good Greek word) we mean something that we can use in our daily lives. But just here we must exercise care that we understand what we are saying. If by "practical" we mean only that which we are sure to need in some specific task of today, we have narrowed our field so as to shut out liberal education altogether. Academic halls cannot foresee every specific experience of the individual. They can only teach him general principles and augment his ability to apply these principles to the particular emergency. Speaking generally, in so far as the college departs from this ideal, it loses

¹ This paper was read before The Humanist Society of The University of Iowa, on May 3, 1900, and was published in the Bulletin of the State University of Iowa, New Series No. 203, in June, 1909. It seems well worthy of republication here. Lack of space, unfortunately, has compelled certain omissions. Copies of the full paper may be obtained from the author.

C. K.